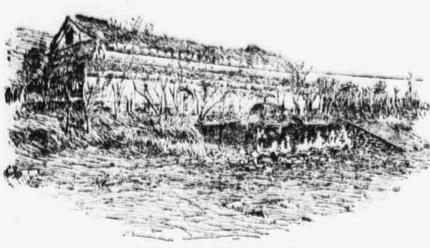
TOMBS OF THE MINGS

Mansoleum of a Former Potentate that In Very Much Out of Repair.

One of our pictures shows the ruins of a Ming tomb at Nankin, the old capital of the Chinese empire. The tomb certainly presents a negleaved and disreputable appearance, and we can account for it only on the supposition that the body of the imperial personage which once reposed there has been removed to a more modern

way, it is safe to say that he would have preferred a shorter and a better-kept realing place. The other picture, however, shows a Ming tomb in a far better state of preservation. It seems to have had some care from these later generations. When we remember that all deceased thinese Emperors are delited, and take their places among the goals to receive worship and offerings as their meed, it seems strange that any of their tombs should be permitted to lapse into a state of shubby surrevar like a dilapidated and abandoned warehouse. But we must not forget that the Chinese have been known, when in a state of righteons indignation over the failure of



BUINS OF A MING TOMB AT NANKING.

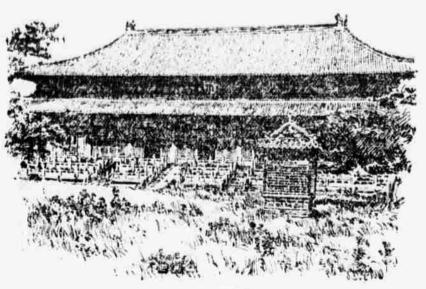
and finer mausoleum. It may be, however, that the Manchu family, who for 350 years have occupied the throne of China, have little respect for the bones of the native Mings, whom they ejected from the imperial power, and are willing that their tombs should crumble, like their influence in China, which, to be sure, didn't exactly erumble, but went all to pieces in a very

There are certainly no signs of imperial spien-dor about this resting place of a former ruler of

their gods to do what they were asked to do and what might reasonably be expected of them, to drag their idols around the streets with ropes around their necks. Probably the Chinese have no further use for the sixteen Emperors of the Mont dynasty.

Ming dynasty.

The Mines occupied the throne less than 300 ce. rs. and they had a sorry time of it during the classing generation of their demination. The last of them died ignominensly by his owned. He was confronted by rebels on one side and by the victorious Manchus on the other, and a he test a short cut out of his gasery by hangso he took a short cut out of his miser, by hanging himself after he had killed his daughter, to



MING MAUSOLBUN

the great empire. In the lapse of centuries the red has decayed sufficiently to permit the for-pation of soil there, and plants are disging their roots into the ruin to show that life may cling even to the tomb of a prince. The walls are talling to pieces, and the whole aspect of the offers is as melanched, as a tombran be. If the late invertal tenant could have had his

The Great Transformation Wrought Atong
a Barren Monatain Side.

Nearly 250,000 reciple live in the Anglo-Chinew city of flow Kong. Fifty years and the
First flow Kong Fifty years and the
First flow it was a bare rock since for a first
fishermen's this scatter libra and there. The
gried soa basin was rarely disturbed by a passlar keel. A comparatively few Englishmen, assisted by a large number of Chinese, have
wough't the great transformation. The site of
any building seen in this pleture was once preciplems. The requisite level for buildings was
looking only by hiasting. In a recent report
Sir William Bes-Vosux, Governor of Hong
Kong, gave a graphic description of the sity:

The visitor sees a city of closely built houses
stretching for four miles along the island shore.

prevent her from falling into the hands of the hated Manchus. It was one of the ancestors of the present reigning family who amounced shortly before the Manchu conquest of China was completed that he would celebrate the funeral of his father by killing 200,000 Chinese. He actually set about the job, but died before he had completed it.



and rising tier over tier, up the slopes of the fringed with the luxuriant undergrowth of mountain, those on the upper levels interspersed with abundant foliage. The silent and deserted basin has become a harbor so covered with shipping that even if the visitor has been round the whole world he could never before have seen so much in a single coup d'ail. At anchor or moving are some forty to fifty ocean steamers, including ships of war, large European and American sailing vessels, and hundreds of seagoing junks; while in the space intervening and ound are many thousand boats, for the most irt human habitations, with steam launches

fringed with the luxuriant undergrowth of semitropical vegetation; while meeting here but comparatively few passenges he would scarcely realize the neighborhood of a large population except from what has been aptly termed the energial burn of congregated humanity arising from the town harbor beneath.

"Ascending still further to the samemit of the ridge, he, in the course of a two-mile waik, would observe that not only Victoria Peak, but Mount Kellett and the heights above the Mazazine tiap with the many intervening knoils and ravines at a high elevation, are for the most part intersected by roads and studded with houses, similar to those last described, built in one or two places so close together as to present almost an urban aspect; and looking down whence he came, he, while no doubt recognizing the grand mountain amphitheatre of fifty years ago would at the same time notice that its areas, occupied by city and shipping, has changed as though by the wand of an exchanter." around are many through the part human habitations, with steam launches rushing in all directions.

"Tioling ashors, the visitor sees long lines of quays and wharves, large warehouses teeming with merchandles, shops stocked with all the lumnies as well as the needs of two civiliza-

A REFIVAL OF THE HEARTH.

The Renaissance of the Open Grate, the Androne, the Coni Fire, and the Log. With each succeeding winter the open fire-

place is coming more and more into fashion and Not only the grate, wherein one may build a heaping fire of sea coal and then sit and watch the glow steal steadily from lump to lump, but the open hearth on which one may burn a good Yule log and almost roast an or. There are plenty of make-believes yet, of course, gas logs and fires of colored spar, but the open fireplaces to which reference is made as coming more and

The custom of laughing at coal fires as old-fashioned, and as a system of heating that treated one to a touch of the tropics on himface and gusts from Greenland at his back, has and guals from Greenland at his back, has passed, and all the modern houses are built with Breplanes. They are so coney and so qualit, we are told, and small fortunes are spent on curiously designed tongs, pokers, and showels; gorgeously nozzled bellowees are hung up by the manuapiesee, and cunning artificers are employed to work out brazen fenders on the oid models. Photographers have been at work getting pictures of chimney peaces that have encioned the sabes of centuries, and the markle piliars and slabe which the builders some time rejected new occupy the pesition of hence as grandlane of the hearth.

For it is F the open hearth that the money of

the rich New Yorker is being expended to-day. The cavernous fireplace is once more hollowed out in the thickness of the walls, the lotty mantelpieces are run up to the ceiling, massive and irons are set in the fireplace, and logs big enough to last a whole winter's night are hoisted on them and set a-blazing. Some of the andirons that are disolsyed are certainly magnificent reproductions of classic models, while the iron casions that surround the hearth are rich with castings and repoinse work.

There is a distinct leaning, too, toward a revival of Dutch tiled fireplaces and settles, and ingle nooks are as much the height of fashion as big sleeves and Napoleonia. In one store that deals in these things is to be seen the old aliding pair screen that was in use when the 'fashed of teams' and 'Friendship's differing were read behind its rosy shade; and there has been and copper coal scuttles. The whole movement, indeed, has its curiously minufed sentimental and financial aspects.

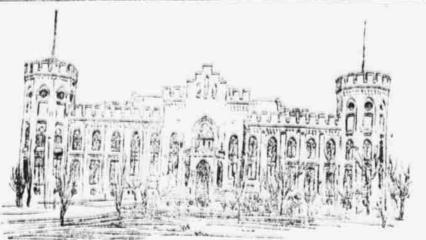
It is true that there is a liftle spice of humbing about the thing, for while many cheerful and jully things are said anent the flashing firelight and the glorious crackling of the back log, the fact remains that the shrewed architect and households have quickly agreed that a plain, well-equipped American furnace will be a very good thing to have in the basement for heaving the halls and for turning on in the mornines when the west log is aputtering and the coal fire is showing more than a samptoion of a rebellious inclination to smoke. But the revival is an admirable one any way, and it puls some real meaning into the sentiment of Hearth and households have for the basement for hearing the hearth and mirable one any way, and it puls some real meaning into the sentiment of Hearth and households have a sentiment of Hearth and households have the basement of hearth and house

in which the business of the municipality is transacted which was creeked by Eu-

The River Front is the Only Agreeable
Furt of the Big. Diety City.

These pictures show some of the better aspects of the big city of Tientsin, seventy miles up the Pek in. One picture shows the Town Hall, in which the business of the municipality is transacted which was creeted by European architects. Another yiew gives a quarters of his European-trained soldiers, over 30,000 in number, who, it was supposed, would prove almost invincible in time of war. They met the Japanese, however, at Ping Yang, and were put to flight as easily as the untrained soldiers, of the Chinese Emperor.

Li Hung Chang has been credited with advanced ideas and a great liking for all things weatern, and it is surprising that he has not done something to improve the sanitary condition of his city. There is no large Chinese town more filtly than Tentsin. Every foreigner who yis it carries away a vivid impression of dirt, heat, and bad smells. The city, though it has



elimose of Victoria road, on which the Town I nearly a million inhabitants, does not spread Hall is situated. This part of the city is lighted by gas and is near the river front, where the entire foreign population live. This is the only attractive part of the big town, for the Chinese quarter is uncleanly and decidedly unwholeome. Another view shows some of the cargo boats that are drawn up along the bank in front of the foreign quarter. These junks ply along the river as far as the neighborhood of Pekin,

nearly a million innautants, question as maller Chi-over so much territory as many a smaller Chi-ness city. It is the commercial port of Pekin, and here are stored vast quantities of wheat, rice, and here are stored vast quantities of wheat, rice, millet, textiles, and prepared meats, which come up from the south by way of the Grand Canal to supply the millions of northern Chins with the means of subsistence. Commercially, Tientsin is far more important than any other city in the northern part of the empire. Like Pekin, the city, outside of the foreign quarter, consists chiefly of mud, brick, and bamboo houses, only one story high, and hud-



and many vessels trade between Tientsin and the far southern parts of China.

The traveller who gets his first idea of China as he enters the mouth of the Pei ho is struck with the extraordinary flatness and monotony of the country. There is nothing pretty or interesting about the flat region between the mouth of the river and the big town where the Grand Canal joins the river. Here and there is a little village with its adjacent graveyard and little patches of rice irrigated by ditches and troughs. The traveller has plenty of opportunity to see all that is to be seen, for the steamers are

died together with little semblance of arrangement. Nobody ever heard of the streets in a north China town being it for traffic, and those of Tientsin, unpayed, nneven, and full of ruts, are bad enough to bring almost any spring cart to specify grief. The streets are the recoptacles for the refuse of all the houses built along them, and there are no contractors to hail away the nelsone darbase, whose smell ascends to heaven. In dry weather the roads are many inches deep with dust. The result of Tientsin's sanitary condition is that it is a very unposite of the result of



CARGO BOATS ALONG THE BANK AT TIENTSIN.

compelled to travel very slowly, and even then they seidom reach Tientsin without grounding on mad banks.

A recent writer in the Fortnightly Review says that Tientsin is a revelation. The big cities of the south have much that is picture-sque about them, but in Tientsin there is nothing hright or attractive outside the firetign quarter except the ciothes of its inhabitants. The city is the home of Li llong Chang, and the splendid hosnitaity with which he has time and again treated his party doubled. It costs about \$10 to buy transportation for one from Tientsin to Pekin, and the passenger has to supply his own provisions. The quicker route is by way of the part for the very glittering estimate of his character, patriotism, and ability which has been spread over Western lands. This is the head-

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

The Work of Furnishing Them to Our Esquimanx Fellow Countrymen.

From the Senttle Post-Intelligencer. Dr. J. T. White, physician and surgeon-incharge on the revenue cutter Bear, arrived in this city a few days ago from San Francisco.

charge on the revenue cutter flear, arrived in this city a few days ago from San Francisco. The flear returned from her yearly Arctle cruise on Nov. It, and white up North transferred over 20th head of reinsteer from the Siberia coast to Fort Charence, in northern Alaska, where they will in time be divided among the natives to be used for beasts of burden or for food. Dr. White gave an intercaining account of the condition of the reindeer and the manner in which the natives tew the proposition of the Covernment to make them self-sustaining. He said:

"There are now about 600 reindeer at Port Charence in the Government herd and all the animals are doing well. The forty Lane placed in charge of the deer by the Government are inviving and their change of residence seems entirely satisfactory to them. In all about 100 people live at the station, known as the Teller Reinneer Station, named after Senator Teller, who was the father of the scheme to transplant Siberian reindeer to Alaska for the benefit of the Esquimaux. The other people who live at the station are young beguinaux, supported by the tiovernment, and teling educated in the herding and care of the deer.

"The natives take to the scheme like ducks to water and are entimisantically learning to care for the deer. A thest Siberian Esquimaux were brought over, but as they did not give satisfaction as teachers, the Laps were imported. The natives are required to be schooled in the care of the deer for at least three years, and then, if it is shown that they are worthy, each graduate is given a number of deer, twenty-five or more, and sent back to his people. With this start and the Esperience, there seems to be no reason why the Esquimaux graduate should not be able to properly care for the deer and by the foundation for future wealth and independence for himself and all his people. At first the natives did not show much interest in the matter, but as soon as they were made to unborstand what the suffices are her of the deer, and in a few years the account ande

The natives have the fine count the natives use dogs also, but in the interior the natives use dogs also, but in the interior the natives are a finer set of people physically, and the herds of does are numerous. The deer afford these people all the necessaries of life fined, clothing, and bearing of burden. The deer are bended in much the same manner as sheep, the dantmon being a

this speed makes hard work for the animals.

roving class of people from necessity, changing from place to place as the pasturage gives out, in this they differ from their ceast brethren, who live in settlements and do not move around. On this trip the licer brought deer all alone the Siberian coast, through Behring Sea and north in the Arctic, above the straits. The cost averages about \$3 a head, the natives being paid in trade, no money being in circulation in the country. The tovernment has permission from the Hussian Government to trade with the natives, whiskey and Biblies alone being contraband. When the decrmen come from the interior to the coast with their heristichtey all want flour, fire-arms, ammunition, cooking utensils, my brass posts to boil things in, and the Hear batters for the deer, giving the articles desired, the price fooding up about \$3 a head.

The reindeer are some what tailer than the ordinary cotton-tail deer, with hig boiles, siender large, and hours large and about the size of a cow's. They are in some respects hardy animals, but I saw two of them die of fright when lassood and caught. In the summer they live on leaves and fresh grass, the Arctic coast being energed with tundra, a network of leaves, willow, and moss. The grass is excellent for a few months, and the deer become quite fat. In the winter they live on a species of yellow moss which, when the snow becomes deep, they burnew for, being able to smell it, and they keep discuss until they come to it. In the interior some men have as many as 1,300 dier in one head. When we arrived at Killiuria, near Cape Serdee, the natives were making their annual killing of deer, and the diay we were there they killed about 700. The mannar's riba, piercing the heart, and death results instantly. The natives are superatitious, and the killing is attended with a great show of ceremony. When the slaughtered deer drops from home to be sourced as the water heads of head deer, but they could not understand what was wanted that drew were wanted they

HAWAII'S LAND SYSTEM.

GOVERNMENT TRACTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO SETTLERS.

An Extensive Irrigation Scheme for Coffee and Sugar Plantations Vast Areas of Pertile Land that Were Once Worked by the Race that Has Nearly Died Out.

From the Washington Evening Star.
HONOLULY, Nov. 19. - President Dole returned to his post of duty last week. He looks browned and robust. He has been away for nearly two months upon the large Island of Hawaii, not simply rusticating for health, which was much needed. He has also devoted much attention to the public interests on that Island, particularly matters of public lands and of roads. By far the larger part of the public lands which can be made available for small settlers are situated on the Island of Hawaii. On the other Islands are considerable tracts of crown lands, and some Government lands still ensold; but being fairly accessible from the coast, they are all held on leases of considerable length. The lessees are either sugar planters or stock raisers. Some of these leased lands will undoubtedly be ent up for small settlers upon the expiration of the leases. In many cases, however, there would be serious disaster to well established business were the lessees not to be continued in use of the land.

When, by the wise liberality of the thea King, a permanent division of lands one made in 1850, one portion was assigned to the great and small chiefs, another portion to the Government, to be leased and sold, and a third portion was devoted to the support of the sovereign and called crown lands. The common people all received small allotments of from one to twenty acres apiece, which were scattered around in the middle of the other and larger tracts, often in positions very inconvenient to the owners of the latter. As a natural consequence, when a foreigner bought a large tract, say from 500 to

the latter. As a natural consequence, when a foreigner bought a large tract, say from 500 to 5,000 acres, either from the Government or from a private chief, he would be at much pains to buy up or crowd out the small owners in the middle of his land. The improviance of the matives facilitated this process, making them ready to mortgage their allottments, never to be released by any bulustry, which they worldly lacked. As a consequence large numbers of the natives are now destinte of land. Yet, as they have dwindled to one-third of their miniber at the time the allottnents were granted, quite a fair amount of land is still averaged among them.

The crown lands are now the chief object of public interest in the land system. Under the momentar to the king had exclusive control of them through "crown commissioners" of his own appointment, who reported only to himself. The management of these lands was very unbusinessilke. Not half the income was received from them that should have been. Ratakama got about \$50,000 a year, all of which he separadered, lie had only alife interest in these lands, but by hew could grant leases for thirty years. Being constantly in want of money, through can believe long leases of which let rough constantly in want of money, through cration of a large cum in band. I know of amplanter who pays \$1,000 a year for 1,500 acres of choice bottom land, for which his reighbors would glady give a rent of \$15 an acre. He probably paid Kalakama \$20,000 in band.

Kalakama was in one sense a word londand. He very kindly provided for his ones. Kapinand, out of the crown land. Nouth of 1 fles on the loan of the Punh 1 well crater hill. He gave to her a thirty year again of this land, and her help have a war well provided for and the high slopes of the Pounh is and cratery who have been and in the heart of this city is a cract of this land, amond a the heart of this city is a cract of this land, and in the heart of this city is a cract of the punh was considered. The sound let an hirty year again it is f

With the abolition of the monarchy, the crown lands became Government property, and the Legislature at its coming sees on will undoubtedly authorize their sale, like other tioxerament lands. When this is done, it will be of very great importance that all suitable provision shall be made for a homestead system, by which bona fide settlers may obtain moderate allotments without expense. This is especially important in the case of considerable numiners of natives who need to be provided with such homes. It may be deemed best to make specially provisions by which their allotments shall be inalienable, on account of their improvidence. This whole subject of homestead provisions is one about which President Pole's mind has been greatly exercised. During his recent visit to Hawaii he has personally visited numbers of small homesteads, taken up of late years under an existing homestead law. They are occupied chiefly by Portuguese and natives. Much has been learned by him from these personal inspections, which will undoubtedly bear fruit at the comme session.

spections, which will undoubtedly bear fruit at the comme session.

Owing to the vastly greater size of the island of Hawaii, there are large tracts of ferrile land so far from the coast, and so covered with forest or jungle as to be practically inaccessible without costly roads being built through them. On the other islands no tiliable tract is more than six or eight miles from the shore, save one or two open plains perfectly accessible. Generally at four miles from the sa the interior is occupied by impracticable ridges and precipices. On Hawaii are several gentle slopes of forest land, from 500 to 3,000 feet above the sea, and distant from the coast from five to thurty miles. The

pied by impracticable ridges and precipices. On Hawaii are several gentle slopes of forest land, from 500 to 5,000 feet above the sea, and distant from 500 to 5,000 feet above the sea, and distant from the coast from 50e to the try sulles. The intervening country consists mostly of old lava flows, more or less clothed with jungle and forest. No access can be gained to these valuable interior lands, except by rough horse trails or by roads built at heavy expense. The excellent carriage road recently completed to the volcano, theiry-one miles from the scapart of Hilo, cost \$3,000 a mile. No good interior roads can be built on most parts of that island for much less owing to the extremely rocky and nneven character of the ground.

Along this volcanic road, for a mile in depth and tweive miles in length, the crown lands have been lessed on each side, and most promising coffee plantations have been started. Six hundred acres of coffee trees have been planted during the past year and a hair, and are growing splendidly. As many more will be set out immediately, and the work of clearing and planting will go on at the rate of thousands of acres per annum. Many Japanese are employed as laborers. It is the intention of the Government to build side roads into the forest from the main road as fast as may be, so as to open the whole of that region of, say, 40,000 acres for settlement. This tract is thoroughly protected by the lay of the land from invasion by the lava torrents of Manua Loa, which occasionally comes down some ten or fifteen miles to the northward. Many thousand years ago it was subject to firey floods from the Kilaues crater. That volcano has long since worked over down the southwest slope, and cannot now possibly disturb the than coffee region.

Another noble coffee district, as yet unoccupied, her southeast of Olaa, in southern Puna.

to hery moons from the Khangs crair. That, volcano has long since worked over down the southwest slope, and cannot how possibly disturb the than coffee region.

Another noble coffee district, as yet unoccupied, lies southeast of Ohan, in southern Puna. The thovernment intends very shortly to run a good wagon road some fifteen mites into the heart of this district. Throughout all these tracts the rainfall is copious and droughts are unknown. There are no streams, the rain being speedily ansorbed by the porons substratum of lava. Settlers could catch rain water from corrugated from roofs. The natives used to collect it from hollows in the rocks. Ameiently there was dense population there in numberies hambets, raising sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar cane, toro, and yams. Much of the country was open, a portion of the lava flows being painceline, on which soil gathered showly, and forests did not roughly grow.

Next in importance to those tracts of Oha and Puna is the long Konn upland, on the western slope of the great island. Here is a belt of forest thirty miles in length and six in breadth. Its lower edge averages four miles from the sea and 2,000 feet above its level. A belt of moist, terfile land, two miles wide, lies below the forest down to an altitude of 1,000 feet. Below that it is too dry for sagriculture, until at the sea nacely absolute aridity is found. This Kona district is entirely out off by the lotty domes of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa from the prevailing trade winds, which sulond such cargoes of moisture upon the Hin and Puna side of those mountains. Hence this western shore is absolutely without rain during all except the winder mouths, when southwest storms occasionally delage them, But inland there are daily showers unleaded by the faltifur sea breaze.

In the interior of the island is avea discrit tract upon which beats the ferrest heat of the water mouths, when southwest storms occasionally delage them, But inland there are daily showers unleaded by the faltifur sea breaze. In the interior of the

sp to give space for their little plots of tare, &c.
Now nine-tenths is unused, except for cattle.
Most of that ancient population had their homes or the arid seashore, where they loved the fishing and the warmth, and drank the brackish water in the lava caves. There are still a few thomsand natives along the coast. Many foreigners, including Portuguese and Japanese, raise order on the inland helt. The "Roma coffee 'is celebrated for its superior fragrance. Since sugar become king the Koma coffee trees have largely been fallowed to die out. Mest of the small crop has been carelessly gathered from groves run wild. Of late a new start has been taken. Some tea has nice begin to be produced with success.

A tolerable cart ross.

A tolerable cart ross.

A tolerable cart ross.

A tolerable cart ross in the largely the length of this upland. Occasional cross-roads come up to it from the various steamer landings. None of these roads is cuch as to meet the growing needs of the district. Here also are some tracts of crown lands, which President hole has impected, with a view to homes stead provisions, while he has studied the necessities for roads. There is every propect of a considerable development of this Konn district in the culture of coffee at an early period.

A grand new obstation scheme, with radior a startling fenzion is now being prounded in our neighbouring district on Ews. Alter for the hole and the colline of the large of the colling samooth, and very fertile land, which gets an average of Lood areas in this tract for every 100 feet of rise from the sea, but less in the first 300 feet, as it rises at first more roadily. At the sea, along the shores of the history and the hole first sum of the proposed cane fields. After examination of the plants, tam pretty well satisfied the arite of some and some of the part languant, the intrinsic hole for any part of the proposed cane fields. After examination of the plants, in any period passibly a bight as 100 feet, and possibly a bight as 100 feet, and possibly as an

"RLAINE: A TRAGEDY."

A Drama for the Stage, Which Will Not Be Enacted in New York,

An American play writer has been for some time engaged in the composition of a drama of contemporary life, in which the chief character s to be a famous. American statesman, now decensed. The title which he has consen for it is Blainer a Tragedy." It certainly looks like had taste to dramatize, at least in this generation, the career of the American here named; but the author maintains that he can do it inoffensively and in such a way as to dignify his subject, as the life of Mr. Blaine was full of dramatic material, and as there were scenes in it which would be especially serviceable for a drama of real life. He says that Shakespeare made use of personages who lived not long before his time, and even of some who were his contemporaries; and he gives the names of other play writers who have used their acquaintances in their stage compositions. When reminded that even the greatest and most picturesque Americans of past times, from the days of Washington to those of Lincoln, had never been used successfully for dramatic material, as Shakespeare used the Kings of England, he replied that this was a thing which land, he replied that this was a thing which would surely yet be done in this country, as it has been done in other lands, and that, in any event, it is his purpose to begin the undertaking.

"Is there any manager in New York, we asked, "who would bring out your tragety?"

"I do not know; but there is a manager in Chicago who will bring it out if it suits him,"

"Do you not fear that there would be a sterm of popular reproduction if you should make your chief character resemble the original?"

"If there be anything of the kind, or if the work fail to prove attractive, it will be withdrawn after the first or second performance. But there are in my subject such striking elements for a first-class stage drama and for a winsing one, that is shall not think of its failure

HOW THE WEASEL KILLED THE RAT. A Battle in an Oat Bin in a Country Store in Maine.

"During my recent trip to Maine," said a commercial traveller, "I was at the store of a country merchant one morning trying to sell him a bill of goals. Happening to step into the back reom, used in part as a storehouse for potatoes and grain, I saw a slender little white animal running about as if perfectly at home, which I recognized as a weasel in his winter coat. I threw a potnto at him, which of course failed to hit and did not seem even to alarm the weasel, and coming back into the front store, I spoke to the merchant about the wild beast running at

large on his premises.
""Oh, that's all right,' he said. 'I'm very glad he's taken up his quarters with me. I wouldn't have him burt or driven away on any account. The rats have been bothering me a good deal, eating my potatoes and grain, but he'll make short work of them. They'll never stay long in any place where a weasel is."

"We were still sitting by the stove talking when there came a loud squeaking from the back room.
"'I'll bet the weasel's caught a rat, cried the

back room.

"I'll bet the wessel's caught a rat, cried the more hand, and we both ran back to the store-room to see what was doing there.

"Surely chough, there was a hot fight on between a big rat and the wessel. The weasel had the rat corneced in a bin half filled with oats. He had evidently failed in his first atlack, and the second round was about to begin. The rat was bleeding from two fine punctures in the nack, but he presented a determined front, his teeth snapping savagely at each approach of the weasel, which ran littled to and fro watching for an opening for atlack. Neither animal apparently took any note of our presence.

"The weasel's tactics plainly were to drive the rat from the corner, and it was interesting to watch a's found and ruches. At his close approach the rat would dort forward to snap at his clusty for, and inneditately hick into his corner again. The weasel was everywhere at once, festing to attack him in front, running around him along the top and sides of the bin, and working to keep the rat on the more.

"At last he ran nown the side of the bin he hid he rat as if to attack him in the rear. The rat whiled, shapped vicinally at the weasel, wherespon the rat, seeing his charged which dress back out of reach, wherespon the rat, seeing his charged vicinally at the weasel, which dress back out of reach, wherespon the rat, seeing his charged vicinally at the weasel, which dress back out of reach, wherespon the rat, seeing his none of the bin his reases was upon him and had evized him by the weasel was upon him and had evized him by the weasel was upon him and had evized him by the weasel was upon him and had evized him by the was end evized his out of the reduced, which another parts had not the front his head surface hid his sender leady him his could it he weasel his bin the weasel was upon him and had evized him by the was end evized him at the him his him him had not being him hook and hid his rat frought. When quite and the reduced him his higher had not being him hook and hid his r

DEGENERATE OUTLAWS.

NO MODERN STAGE ROBBERS LIKE CHESTERFIELD OUINN.

He Was so Polite that His Victims Felt Honored When He Robbes Them Was Introduced to Each Man Before He Toub His Money - His Recent Beath in Prison From the St. Lowin Globe-Democrat.

Four Stat, Okla., Dec. 14. There are few or the old-time road agents left in the West. The outlaws of to-day are far inferior in point of politeness, tact and education to the desperadors of the days before the two great railreads crossed the West. Their nerve is every whit as good as that of their forerunners, but their wood it a clumsy and very often disgusting. The natural result of this is that admiration of their real. for their boorishness. A must can overlook many things done politely, when he will not tolerate them if accomplished clumsily. The old-time road agents know this, and the baim of politeness often southed the wounder feelings of their plundered victors, Foremest among these road agents of the cic

days was Joe Quinn, alle was a panisher, a pros-pector, a miner, a man who could said did shoul when escasion required, but not one to be he was worse than the average. She went by he on cards, got cheated out of a rich "find" of sile ver, and one day left Virginia City to pick up a new occupation. Among those who knew him there was no doubt that he was well educated and had been brought up a gentleman. He left

am and occur residues up a grantenam. In 1941 Virginia City to blossom out as a road agent, and he had no partner. Judge Heller, famous for his decision that Judge Lynch outranked the United States Supreme Court, had the honor or misfortune to be a passenger in the first stage Joe tried his hand. on. The spot was between Virginia City and Silver City, and the time 11 o'clock in the forenoon, There were six men, aside from the Judge and driver. While the four horses were being vatered at a creek crossing the road, Joe stepped out with a gun in either hand and called for the passengers to descend. The Judge had a scat with the driver, and Joe cailed him by name as he called him down. It was the first hold-up for

with the driver, and Joe called him by name as he called him down. It was the first hold-up for a year, and more was prepared for it. As fast as the passengers dropped to the road-loe looked to see that all weapons had been lett behind, and no the, "lined up." he took a position between them and the vehicle. He had a clear, mellow voice, and there was no menace in his speech as, he said:

"Gentlemen, I have failed at gambling, prospecting, and digging, I am how going to try this profession a while. I want your money. I propose to rob you in a gented way. Use me like a gentleman and I will respect your technigs in return. Judge Heller here is my friend, but under the circumstances he will shell out with the rest of you. I will now ask him to introduce me to each one of you in rotation."

Joe then took from the Judge introduced him to a Mr. Hascomb, who happened to stand next to him. They shook bands and said they were pleased to see each other, and Mr. Bascomb handed out \$100 in gold. So it went clear down the line, the robber trusting to every man's integrity to hand out his entire boodie. The Judge afterward said that every passenger was hone-it with Joe, who got \$1,300 from the crowit.

Joe did not ask for watches and Jewelry, and when some one told him that he lad forgotten the stage driver, who stood holding the leaders by the late, he laughed and eatled out.

How much cash have you not about you.

by the late, he laughed and called out:

"How much cash have year got about you, sam?"

"About \$30," replied the driver, as he produced the color.

"You are too small picking, and I know you have a wife and child to support. Now, gentlement, I don't want your firearms, and I don't believe any of you will be fool erough to fire on me when you get hold of them. Pue into the coach and drive ahead. Should you meet with another gentleman in the same profession it will console you to receive that you have no cash to be robbed of."

A week heter, though, there were fifty men out looking for hon. Gentleman doe, as he had been christened after the first hold-up, stopped matter stage on that line. It contained two women and five men. One of the near was starlly cripped with rheumatism. Jou stopped interests an attent in the road, iled the houses to a tree with a rope provided for the occasion, starwas first upon four times by the passenger on the driver's seat before his work was fairned. Then he approached the vehicle and said:

"Meter man, you are sentirely the resh for its country! Will you begin a parsion, or will i should the top of your lead off?"

"Til beg," said the passenger.

"All right; come down," said Joe.

The passenger got down.

"Now," said Joe. "repeat after me: I repret having insulted a gentleman in the presence of lattles, thereby preventing him from shooting my head off."

The passenger repeated it. Joe ordered, the four men down, but spoke a few words of hym-

land, he replied that this was a thing which would surely yet be done in this country, as it has been done in other lands, and that, in any event, it is his purpose to begin the undertaking.

"Is there any manager in New York," we asked, "who would bring out your tragesty?"

"I do not know; but there is a manager in the popular reproduction if you should make your chief character resemble the original?"

"It there be anything of the kind, or if the work fail to prove attractive, it will be withdrawn after the first or second performance. But there are in my subject such striking elements for a first-class stage drama and for a wincing one, that I shall not think of its failure until after it has falled.

"Would not the relatives of the deceased stateman object to the work, and get out an injunction against its performance?"

"If such an objection shall be raised by any one entitled to speak with authority, or after that one has been present at a performance ?"

"If such an objection shall be raised by any one entitled to speak with authority, or after that one has been present at a performance of it, it will be discontinued. The man of my title role has been a subject for panters, scuiptors, and other artists, and there is no good reason why he should not be made a subject for dramatic artists,"

After the play writer had expressed the views here reported. The Sun reporter asked a theat reported, the chief prospects of a drama of the kind spoken of. He answered that he did not believe a single respectable manager in New York or anywhere else would bring it out, and that, if brought out in any American city, it would be a flat failure. He believed that the did not be had a stage roled and the other our men, a woman, and a boy. With the direction of the play writer's project would not pay writer's project would not provide the provide and the stage rolled away.

By never interfering with the mails or express mater, Gentleman Joe escaped making official remails. Neither the passenger remains a provide of the four

only thrived over \$80, and then commanded him to search the others. The result was the discretely of about \$1,000 more, and from that date on Gentleman Joe refused to take any man's word.

After the second robbery he was so vizorously pursued that he had to abandon the Silver (Tly route, but he the course of a consile of weeks he was heard of up in the Humboidt Valler. His advent was characterized by a feat which has no peer in stage robbing. He caught the up stage and the down stage just as they were about to pass each other at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. One had five men and a woman, and the other four men, a woman, and a boy. With the drivers there were eleven men, all well armed, and yet he appeared so suddenly and moved about so swiftly that it was at first supposes there were four or five robbers in the attack. The drivers he paid no attention to, but he lined up the nine passengers, searched the first, and made him go through the others. It was said that his haul amounted to \$5,000, and as it was all in gold coin he had it lying on a blanket in the road when the passengers refunbated and the stage rolled away.

By never interfering with the mails or express matter, Gentleman Joe escaped making official enemies. Neither Uncle Sam nor the express officials were much concerned in hunting down a man who did not interfere with their property, and such pursuit as was made by the Sheriffs ended in smoke.

In his first year Joe held up thirteen different stages and made a gross haul of at least \$20,000, the was nover known to enter a town, and probably lived alone in the thickets and mountains, the baid a good horse and two revolvers, and occasionally appeared at a mill or country store to make purchases of provisions. At the end of a year the rewards offered for him amounted to \$7,000. His last hold-up had been on the Yuba River, in Californis, and seven men set out to capture him. They hired a regular coach, dressed one of their number up as a driver, and then drove the stage into the mountains and tended to h

le same instant Jos called out:
hy, Juige, have I got to hold you up a

At the same instant Joe called out:

"Why, Jungo, have I got to hold you up a second time."

You have," said the Judge. Then, as he look the head of the line. "How's business?"

"Oh, I can't complain," said Joe; "but it might be more rushing."

He took \$100 from the Judge, and then asked him to search the others. The Judge refused Joe laughed, and commanded one of the others. He plander, as figured up, was \$1.740. After this may white with the children he presented them Sod appece and shook hands with both. Then the and the Judge had a friendly argument over to meety and Jue's profession.

"It is in the practice, not in the selection, of your profession, Judge, that honesty counts." and doe finally.

A smooth laiser he was captured and sent to the falliance in state prison for a long term.

State said his capturers stumined arrows the wise he was sound asleep. When his senter exist he was sound asleep.

Even he was tried for shooting and women'd some and got a new sentence. In was to be in oid to expect to regist his linearly to a sound asleep. It was to be and and and the fall and say, and then death claimed him for and and so have he had eached the feath of his order he was the hid as a curvent, of and are a sub-local to death where he had eached the feath of his order he was the hid achieved the had a see that the hid had been a see that the hid had been been as the hid as a curver, the had see the had seed to he have a hear a large trian and the hid where proposed for it an one has been as the hid as a curver the plant.